Enniī Annālēs

Selected fragments edited by L. Gorgias Daedalus

The texts are based on Vahlen's critical edition (Teubner, 1928), with revisions made by consulting the texts of Steuart (Cambrige, 1925) and Skutsch (Claredon, 1985). Each fragment has been adapted into a prose version and copious grammatical notes are provided for the convenience of Latin learners.

I.xxviii

Et cum tremulīs artubus anus cita attulit lūmen, tum exterrita somnō lacrimāns tālia memorat: 'Eurydicā prōgnāta, quam pater noster amāvit, vīrēs vītaque corpus omne meum nunc dēserit. Nam vīsus est homō pulcher per amoena salicta et rīpās locōsque novōs mē raptāre; postillā ita sōla, germāna soror, errāre vidēbar et tarda vestīgāre et quaerere tē neque posse in corde capessere; sēmita nūlla pedem stabilībat. Exim pater mē vōce compellāre vidētur hīs verbīs: 'ō gnāta, ante tibi sunt gerendae aerumnae, post ex fluviō fortūna resistet.' Haec ecfātus pater, germāna, repente recessit nec sēsē dedit in cōnspectum corde cupītus, quamquam multa tendēbam manūs ad caerula templa caelī lacrumāns et blandā vōce vocābam. Vix aegrō cum corde meō mē somnus relīquit.'

Et cita cum tremulīs anus attulit artubu[s] lūmen,
tālia tum memorat lacrimāns exterrita somnō:
'Eurydicā prōgnāta, pater quam noster amāvit,
vīrēs vītaque corpus m(eu)m nunc dēserit omne.
Nam mē vīsus homō pulcher per amoena salicta
et | rīpās raptāre locōsque novōs; ita sōla
postillā, germāna sorōr, errāre vidēbar

tardaque vestīgār[e] et quaerere tē neque posse
corde capessere; sēmita nūlla pedem stabilībat.
Exim compellāre pater mē vōce vidētur
hīs verbīs: 'ō gnāta, tibī sunt ante gerendae
aerumnae, post ex fluviō fortūna resistet.'
Haec ecfātu[s] pater, germāna, repente recessit
nec sēsē dedit in cōnspectum corde cupītus,
quamquam multa manūs ad caelī caerula templa
tendēbam lacrumāns et blandā vōce vocābam.
Vix aegrō cum corde meō mē somnus relīquit.'

I.xxviii:

cum: *rel. adv.* (introducing one of two co-existing or coordinate actions or circumstances, usually followed by *tum* which indicates the more particular or noteworthy circumstance) not only, as well as.

artubus] abl. pl. of **artus, -ūs**: *m.* an arm or leg, limb; the parts of the body that shake with fear, excitement, etc.).

anus] perhaps here a nurse. **anus, -ūs**: *f.* an old woman.

cita] **citus, -a, -um**: *adj.* (usu. quasi-adverbially) acting or moving quickly.

attulit] **afferō, -rre, attulī, allātum**: *tr.* to bring with one (esp. to somebody), bring along, fetch.

lūmen, -inis: *n.* a source of illumination (lamp or sim.), a light.

exterrita] limiting the subject of *lacrimāns* and *memorat*, i.e. *Īlia*.

exterreō, -ēre, -uī, -itum: *tr.* (w. abl.) to frighten (out of).

memorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *tr.* to say, tell, relate.

Eurydicā prōgnāta] 'born of Eurydica', see *germāna soror* below.

Eurydica, -ae: *f.* wife of Aeneas, mother of Ilia and her sister.

prōgnāta] voc. pf. part. of (**prōgnāscor**), **-āscī, -ātus**: *intr.* [pres. stem not attested] to be born; (emphasizing origin, w. abl.) to spring (from given parents or more remote ancestors).

vīrēs, vīrium: *pl. f.* physical strength or vigor of body.

dēserō, -ere, -uī, -tum: *tr.* to depart from, leave, forsake.

homō pulcher] i.e. Mars; Ilia is presumably raped by Mars and becomes pregnant at this point in the narrative.

amoenus, -a, -um: *adj.* (of places, etc.) beautiful, pleasing to the senses.

salictum, -ī: *n.* a collection of willows, osier bed.

novus, -a, -um: *adj*. strange, out of the ordinary, unheard of or sim.
raptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *tr*. to carry away forcibly, drag violently off.
postillā: *adv*. afterwards, after that time.
germāna] practically = *cāra*. **germānus, -a, -um**: *adj*. having the same father and mother; (of brothers and sisters) full.
tardus, -a, -um: *adj*. slow in movement, moving slowly.
vestīgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *tr*. to search for, track down (people, animals, etc.).
corde] abl. of instrument.
capessō, -ere, -īvī or **-iī** (**-ītum**): *tr*. to take hold of, grasp.
sēmita...**stabilībat**] i.e. there was no path I could follow.
sēmita, -ae: *f*. a track, course, etc.
stabilībat] = *stabiliēbat*. **stabiliō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum**: *tr*. to make steady or firm.
exim: *adv*. next, thereafter, after that.
pater] i.e. Aeneas.
vōce] **vōx, vōcis**: *f*. the human voice; **vōce**, aloud.
compellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *tr*. to speak to, address.
ante: *adv*. (in time) first, before this, before that; (contrasted w. other temporal advs. such as *post, posteā*, etc.).
tibi sunt gerendae aerumnae] 'you must carry on the labor'.
gerō, -rere, -ssī, -stum: *tr*. to do, perform, carry on (an activity).
aerumna, -ae: *f*. a labor, task: (applied to childbirth).
fortūna, -ae: *f*. one's fate, destiny.
resistet] = *restituētur*. **restituō, -uere, -uī, -ūtum**: *tr*. to retrieve (one's fortunes, a situation), to save the fortunes of.
resistō, -istere, -titī: *intr*. to stand in the way (of sth. happening), intervene (against).
ecfātus] (**ecfor**), **-ārī, -ātus**: *tr*. to say, utter (words, esp. of a solemn nature).
germāna, -ae: *f*. a sister.
repente: *adv*. suddenly, without warning.
recessit] **recēdō, -dere, -ssī, -ssum**: *intr*. (of persons) to draw back (from someone's presence, a place, etc.), withdraw, retire.
cōnspectus, -ūs: *m*. the possibility or range of sight; esp. in phr. **in cōnspectum**.
cupītus] limiting the subject of *dedit*, i.e. *pater*. **cupiō, -ere, īvī** or **-iī, -ītum**: *tr*. to desire, want.

multus, -a, -um: *adj*. (neut. pl.) many things, much; (internal acc.) to a great extent, much.
templum, -ī: *n*. a zone, region, quarter.
lacrumāns] alternative spelling for *lacrimāns*.
blandus, -a, -um: *adj*. sweet, soft, charming; influencing others by coaxing, flattery, etc., ingratiating.
vix: *adv*. hardly at all, barely, only just.
aeger, -gra, -grum: *adj*. distressed in mind, sick at heart, troubled.
relinquō, -inquere, -īquī, -ictum: *tr*. to leave (a person) behind on one's departure; (w. pred.) to leave (in a particular condition, etc.).

I.xlvii

Tum cūrantēs magnā cum cūrā cupientēs rēgnī dant operam simul auspiciō auguriōque. .....in monte.....Remus auspiciō sē dēvovet atque sōlus secundam avem servat. At Rōmulus pulcher quaerit in altō Aventīnō, genus altivolantum servat. Omnibus virīs erat cūra uter esset induperātor. Expectant, velutī quom cōnsul mittere signum volt, omnēs avidī spectant ad carceris ōrās, quam mox pictīs currūs ē faucibus ēmittat; sīc expectābat populus atque in ōre timēbat utrī rēbus sit data victōria magnī rēgnī. Intereā sōl albus in īnfera noctis recessit. Exin candida lūx sē dedit forās radiīs īcta et simul ex altō longē pulcherrima praepes avis laeva volāvit. Simul exoritur aureus sōl, cēdunt dē caelō ter quattuor corpora sāncta avium, praepetibus pulchrīsque locīs sēsē dant. Inde Rōmulus cōnspicit, auspiciō stabilītā, sibi data esse priōra scamna rēgnī solumque.

Cūrantēs magnā cum cūrā tum cupientēs
rēgnī dant operam simul auspici[ō] auguriōque.
.....in monte.....
...Remus auspiciō sē dēvovet atque secundam

sōlus avem servāt. At | Rōmulus pulcher in altō
quaerit Aventīnō, servat genus altivolantum.
Certābant urbem Rōmam Remoramne vocārent.
Omnibus cūra virīs uter essēt induperātor.
Expectant, velutī cōnsul quom mittere signum
volt, omnēs avidī spectant ad carceris ōrās,
quam mox ēmittat pictīs ē faucibu[s] currūs;
sīc expectābat populūs atqu[e] ōre timēbat
rēbus utrī magnī victōria sit data rēgnī.
Intereā sōl albu(s r)ecessit in īnfera noctis.
Exin candida sē radiīs dedit īcta forās lūx
et simul ex altō longē pulcherrima praepes
laeva volāvit avis. Simul aureus exoritur sōl,
cēdunt dē caelō ter quat(tuo)r corpora sāncta
av(ium), praepetibus sēsē pulchrīsque locīs dant.
Cōnspicit inde sibī data Rōmulus esse priōra
auspiciō rēgnī stabilītā scamna solumque.

I.xlvii:

cūrantēs] **cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**: *tr*. to regard with interest or anxiety, care about, heed.

cūra, -ae: *f*. serious attention, carefulness.

cupiēns, -entis: *adj*. (w. gen.) eager, desirous; (masc. as noun).

rēgnum, -ī: *n*. the power or office of king, kingship.

opera, -ae: *f*. effort; **operam dare**, apply oneself (to an activity or task), devote one's attention.

simul: *adv*. (in ref. to pl. subjects, etc.) together, jointly.

auspicium, -(i)ī: *n*. augury from the behavior of birds; the observing of omens from birds.

augurium, -(i)ī: *n*. the taking of auguries, augury; a sign, omen.

auspiciō sē dēvovet] according to Skutsch, *auspiciō sedet* is probably the correct reading; *auspiciō* is dat. of purpose or tendency. **dēvoveō, -ovēre, -ōvī, -ōtum**: *tr*. (usu. reflex. or sim.) to devote (to a person or pursuit).

secundus, -a, -um: *adj*. (of omens) propitious, favorable.

avem] **avis, -is**: *f*. a bird as an omen or source of omens.

servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *tr*. to look out for, watch for the appearance of.
quaerō, -rere, -s(i)ī or **-sīvī, -sītum**: (*in*)*tr*. to inquire into, examine.
Aventīnus, -ī: *m*. the Aventine hill.
altivolantum] gen. pl. of **altivolāns, -antis**: *adj*. high-flying; (pl. as noun).
urbem...**vocārent**] indirect question.
-ne: affirmative particle. (introducing a double indirect qu. or introducing the second alternative only) whether, if.
certō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *intr*. (w. indirect qu.) to contend with arguments, etc. dispute.
uter, utra, utrum: *adj*. (interr. adj., pron. masc.) which person of the two?
Omnibus virīs] dat. of possession, referring to the crowd, supply *erat*.
induperātor, -ōris: *m*. (= *imperātor*) the ruler of a country or people.
velutī: *adv*. in the same way that, just as.
volt] 3rd pers. sg. pres. ind. of **volō, velle, voluī**: (*in*)*tr*. (w. inf.) to be about (to), be on the point (of).
carcer, -ris: *m*. (poet. sg.) the barriers at the beginning of a racecourse.
ōra, -ae: *f*. the outside edge, border.
quam mox...**ēmittat**] indirect question with *expectant*.
pictus, -a, -um: *adj*. colored, painted.
faucēs, -ium: *f. pl*. a narrow outlet or entrance.
ēmittō, -ittere, -īsī, -issum: *tr*. to release for action, (for a race, in battle, or sim.).
ōre] **ōs, ōris**: *n*. the face as showing mood or character, expression.
timeō, -ēre, -uī: (*in*)*tr*. (w. indirect question) to have misgivings (how sth. will be possible, i.e. to be afraid that it may not).
utrī] dat. sg. of *uter*.
rēbus] abl. pl. of **rēs, reī**: *f*. a deed, act; (pl.) circumstances, the march of events.
īnferus, -a, -um: *adj*. situated below, lower; (neut. pl. as noun).
recēdō, -dere, -ssī, -ssum: *intr*. (of things) to move back or away, recede, etc.
Exin] = *Exim*.
candidus, -a, -um: *adj*. (of light, etc.) bright, clear, radiant.
dō, dare, dedī, datum: *tr*. (usu. pass. or reflex.) to cause to go, etc.
forās: *adv*. forth, out.
īcta] **īciō, -ere, -ī, -tum**: *tr*. (of light, sound, smell, etc.) to affect, impinge upon.

simul: *adv*. in company, together (with another person or thing).
altum, -ī: *n*. a high place or position (usu. in the sky).
praepes, -etis: *adj*. (of birds, in augury) flying straight ahead (as giving a good omen).
avis, -is: *f*. an augury, omen.
laevus, -a, -um: *adj*. coming from the left-hand side; (of portents or omens, regarded as favorable or unfavorable according to circumstances).
simul: *adv*. (used as conj.) at the same time as, as soon as, once.
cēdō, -dere, -ssī, -ssum: *intr*. to go away, withdraw (from a scene of activity, etc.).
quattuor] here scanned as two syllables, pronounce *tu-* like *qu-*.
avium] here scanned as two syllables, *i-* being a consonant.
praepetibus] **praepes, -etis**: *adj*. (of a place) favorable.
cōnspiciō, -icere, -exī, -ectum: *tr*. to perceive mentally, discern.
stabiliō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum: *tr*. to establish or fix firmly.
priōra] acc. neut. pl. of **prior, -or, -us**: *adj*. more important, superior; **priōrēs sēdēs**, the foremost place.
scamnum, -ī: *n*. a bench or stool (serving as a seat or a step for the feet, etc.).

VI.xii

Nec mihi aurum poscō nec mihi pretium dederītis: nōn caupōnantēs bellum sed belligerantēs, ferrō nōn aurō vītam cernāmus utrīque. Vōsne an mē regnāre velit era quidve ferat Fors virtūte experiāmur. Et simul accipe hoc dictum: quōrum virtūtī bellī fortūna pepercit, eōrundem lībertātī mē parcere certum est. Eōs vōbīs dōnō, dūcite, dōque volentibus cum magnīs dīs.

Nec m[ī] aurum poscō nec mī pretium dederītis:
nōn caupōnantēs bellum sed belligerantēs 195
ferrō nōn aurō vītam cernāmus utrīque.
Vōsne velīt an mē regnār[e] era quidve ferat Fors

virtūt[e] experiāmur. Et hoc simul accipe dictum:
quōrum virtūtī bellī fortūna pepercit,
(eō)rundem lībertātī mē parcere certum [e]st.
Dōnō, dūcite, dōque volentibu[s] cum magnīs dīs.

VI.xii:

poscō, -ere, poposcī: *tr*. to ask for authoritatively, demand, call for.

pretium, -(i)ī: *n*. a ransom.

dederītis] 2nd pers. pl. pf. subj. of **dō, dare, dedī, datum**: *tr*. to give as payment, pay.

caupōnor, -ārī: *tr*. to traffic in, trade illegally or immorally.

belligerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *intr*. to wage war, be at war.

cernō, -ere, crēvī, crētum: *tr*. (usu. w. abl.) to decide by fighting; **cernere vītam**, to decide a question of life or death.

velit] pres. subj. of *volō*.

era...**Fors**] in apposition to each other.

era, -ae: *f*. mistress, lady of the house; (applied as a term of respect to goddesses).

fors, -tis: *f*. Chance or luck, regarded as causing or directing events; (personified or worshipped as a goddess).

experiāmur] hortatory subj. **experior, -īrī, -tus**: *tr*. to put to the test, try out; (w. indirect question) to test (whether, etc.).

simul: *adv*. (combining two factors, situations, etc., which are to be considered in conjunction) at the same time, as well.

accipiō, -ipere, -ēpī, -eptum: *tr*. to hear, be told, learn; take as the meaning, understand.

dictum, -ī: *n*. an utterance, one's words; a saying, remark.

eōrundem] gen. pl. of *īdem*.

pepercit] pf. ind. of **parcō, -cere, pepercī**: *intr*. (w. dat.) to be merciful, spare; to show consideration (towards persons, feelings, etc.).

dōnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *tr*. (w. dat. of recipient) to present, grant, give (to).

volentibus cum magnīs dīs] 'with great gods' permission'.

volēns, -entis: *adj*. desiring the action, willing; (of gods, esp. used in invocations).

VII.xiv

Haec locūtus vocat eum quōcum bene saepe libenter mēnsam et sermōnēs suōs rērumque suārum cōnsilium partit, cum magnam diēī partem trīvisset lassus dē summīs rēbus regundīs cōnsiliō lātō in forō sānctōque senātū; cui audācter rēs magnās et parvās iocumque ēloquerētur sine cūrā et mala bonaque dictū ēvomeret sī quī vellet et tūtō locāret; quōcum multa volup faceret sibi clamque palamque, cui ingenium malum nūlla sententia suādet ut faceret facinus levis aut malus; doctus, fidēlis, suāvis homō, fācundus, suō contentus, beātus, scītus, secunda loquēns in tempore, commodus, verbōrum paucōrum, tenēns multa antīqua, quae sepulta vetustās facit, et mōrēs veterēsque novōsque; tenentem multōrum veterum lēgēs et dīvum et hominum, prūdentem, quī dicta aut loquī aut tacēre posset: hunc inter pugnās Servīlius sīc conpellat.

Haece locūtu[s] vocat quōcum bene saepe libenter
mēnsam sermōnēsque suōs rērumque suārum
cōnsilium partit, magnam cum lassu[s] diēī
partem trīvisset dē summīs rēbu[s] regundīs
cōnsili(ō i)ndu forō lātō sānctōque senātū;
quoi rēs audācter magnās parvāsque iocumque
ēloquerētur sē cūrā malaque et bona dictū
ēvomeret sī quī vellet tūtōque locāret;
quōcum multa volup faceret sibi clamque palamque,
ingenium quoi nūlla malum sententia (su)ādet
ut faceret facinus levis aut malu[s]; doctu[s], fidēlis,
(su)āvis ~~h~~omō, fācundu[s], suō contentu[s], beātus,
scītu[s], secunda loquēns in tempore, commodu[s], verbum
paucum, multa tenēns antīqua, sepulta vetustās
quae facit, et mōrēs veterēsque novōsque; tenentem
multōrum veterum lēgēs dīvumque hominumque,

prūdentem, quī dicta loquīve tacēreve posset, 250
hunc inter pugnās Servīliu[s] sīc conpellat:

VII.xiv:

Haece] = *Haec*.
bene: *adv*. (w. adj. or adv.) quite, pretty.
cōnsilium, -(i)ī: *n*. an intention, plan; (the taking of) a decision.
cōmiter: *adv*. in a friendly or sociable manner, pleasantly, with goodwill.
impertiō, -īre, -īvī or **-iī, -ītum**: *tr*. (w. *cum*) to share (with a person).
magnam diēī partem] duration of time is denoted by the accusative.
trīvisset] plupf. subj. of **terō, -ere, trīvī, trītum**: *tr*. to use up (time) in an activity.
fuisset] plupf. subj. of *sum*.
lassus, -a, -um: *adj*. exhausted, weary, tired.
dē: *prep*. (denoting cause) on account of, from, by.
regundīs] abl. pl. gerundive of **regō, -gere, rēxī, rēctum**: *tr*. to direct (activities, affairs, etc.).
cōnsiliō lātō] abl. of means.
lātus, -a, -um: *adj*. far-ranging, having a wide scope, extensive.
indu: *prep*. archaic equivalent of *in*.
quoi] archaic form for *cui*.
audācter: *adv*. confidently, with assurance, boldly.
iocus, -ī: *m*. a joke, jest.
ēloquor, -quī, -cūtus: *tr*. to utter (words), say.
sē: *prep*. (w. abl.) without, with freedom from.
ēvomō, -ere, -uī, -itum: *tr*. to give vent to (utterances, feelings, etc.), vomit out.
quī: *adv*. (after *sī*) in any way, by any means.
tūtus, -a, -um: *adj*. (of places) safe, sheltered; that may safely be trusted.
locō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *tr*. to put in a given place, position.
volup: *adv*. with pleasure; **volup facere** (w. dat.), to cause pleasure (to).
palam: *adv*. openly, without concealment, publicly.
sententia, -ae: *f*. an opinion, idea, thought.
ingenium, -(i)ī: *n*. temporary disposition, mood.
suādeō, -dēre, -sī, -sum: *tr*. (w. abstract or inanimate things as subject) to suggest, urge.

facinus, -oris: *n*. a misdeed, outrage, crime.
levis, -is, -e: *adj*. (of persons) fickle, unreliable, irresponsible.
malus, -a, -um: *adj*. mischievous, bad, wicked.
fidēlis, -is, -e: *adj*. (of persons) trustworthy, reliable; loyal, faithful.
suāvis, -is, -e: *adj*. (of persons or their characters) charming, delightful.
fācundus, -a, -um: *adj*. able to express oneself fluently, eloquent.
contentus, -a, -um: *adj*. (w. abl.) content with.
scītus, -a, -um: *adj*. having savoir-faire, clever, knowing.
secundus, -a, -um: *adj*. (of words, expressions of feeling) showing goodwill, encouraging.
in tempore: at the right or proper time.
commodus, -a, -um: *adj*. (of persons) agreeable in manner, obliging.
verbum] gen. pl. of **verbum, -ī**: *n*. (pl.) spoken words, utterance, discourse, etc.
teneō, -ēre, -uī, -tum: *tr*. to keep on with, hold fast to (a practice, action, etc.); to observe, keep (rules, etc.).
sepulta] **sepeliō, -elīre, -elīvī** or **-eliī, -ultum**: *tr*. (fig.) to consign to oblivion, bury.
vetustās, -ātis: *f*. the people, institutions, etc., of the distant past, antiquity.
veterēs] acc. pl. of **vetus, eris**: *adj*. (of things) having been in existence a long time, long-established.
veterum] gen. pl. of **vetus, eris**: *adj*. (of people) belonging to a past age; (masc. pl. as subs.).
prūdēns, -entis: *adj*. discreet, prudent; (masc. as subs.).
dicta] i.e. what Servilius was about to tell him.
taceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum: *tr*. to say nothing or be silent about.
inter: *prep*. (w. nouns expressing or implying action) in the middle of.
conpellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *tr*. to speak to, address.

VIII.iii

<proeliīs prōmulgātīs>

pellitur ē mediō sapientia, vī geritur rēs, spernitur ōrātor bonus, horridus mīles amātur; haud doctīs dictīs certantēs, nec maledictīs miscent inter sēsē inimīcitiās agitantēs; nōn ex iūre manum

cōnsertum vādunt solidā vī, sed magis ferrō rem repetunt
rēgnumque petunt.

<proeliīs prōmulgātīs>
pellitur ē mediō sapientia, vī geritur rēs,
spernitur ōrātor bonus, ~~h~~orridu(s) mīles amātur;
haud doctīs dictīs certantēs, nec maledictīs
miscent inter sēs[ē] inimīcitiās agitantēs,
nōn ex iūre manum cōnsertum, sed magi[s] ferrō
rem repetunt rēgnumque petunt, vādunt solidā vī.

VIII.iii:

prōmulgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *tr*. to make known (the terms of a propsed law) by public proclamation, promulgate.

pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsum: *tr*. to drive away, expel; to exclude, reject (abstract things).

medium, -iī: *n*. the midst (as a conspicious place), the open, view, public; **ē mediō**, (w. expressions denoting withdrawal), from the common stock, from everyday affairs.

vī: by force, forcibly; by force of arms.

rēs, reī: *f*. an affair (or, in collective sense) business; **rem (rēs) gerere**, to deal with a matter, affairs, etc.

spernō, -ere, sprēvī, sprētum: *tr*. to disregard, pay no attention to, spurn.

horridus, -a, -um: *adj*. rough in manner, uncouth, rude.

maledictum, -ī: *n*. an insult, taunt, reproach.

misceō, -ēre, -uī, mixtum: *tr*. (w. abl.) to fill (with confused noise, activity, or sim.).

inimīcita, -ae: *f*. (usu. pl., often in sg. sense) unfriendly relations, a state of enmity (between individuals).

agitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *tr*. to have one's mind occupied by (an emotion).

ex iūre] 'according to the law'.

cōnsertum] supine with *vādunt*. **cōnserō, -ere, -uī, -tum**: *tr*. to bring into contact, join; **cōnsere manum**, to join in close combat, join battle; **ex**

iūre manum cōnsere, (of parties in a suit for possession) to engage in a symbolic struggle for ownership.
magis: *adv*. rather, instead.
repetō, -ere, -īvī or **-īī, -ītum**: *tr*. to demand or claim back; **rēs repetere**, to demand the restoration of wrongly acquired property.
rēgnum, -ī: *n*. control (over persons, things, etc., in general).
vādō, -ere (**vāsī**): *intr*. to advance, proceed, go (esp. with violent or purposeful movement).
solidus, -a, -um: *adj*. firm, unyielding; (fig., of the spirit) firm, resolute.
vīs, vis: *f*. capacity for vigorous action, energy (as a quality); forcefulness of character or behavior, determination.

XV.vi

Undique conveniunt tēla tribūnō velut imber: cōnfīgunt parmam, tinnit hastīlibus umbō, aerātō sonitū galeae, sed nōn quisquam undique nītēns potis est ferrō corpus discerpere. Semper abundantēs hastās et frangit et quatit. Tōtum corpus sūdor habet, et multum labōrat, nec respīrandī cōpia fit: praepete ferrō Histrī tēla manū iacientēs eum sollicitābant.

Undique conveniunt velut imber tēla tribūnō:
cōnfīgunt parmam, tinnit | hastīlibus umbō,
aerātō sonitū galeae, sed nec pote quisquam
undique nītendō corpus discerpere ferrō.
Semper abundantēs hastās frangitque quatitque.
Tōtum sūdor ~~h~~abet corpus, multumque labōrat,
nec | respīrandī fit cōpia: praepete ferrō
Histrī tēla manū iacientēs sollicitābant.

XV.vi:

conveniō, -enīre, -ēnī, -entum: *intr.* (of things) to come together, converge, concentrate.
tēlum, -ī: *n.* a weapon, a spear.
tribūnō] dat. of **tribūnus, -ī**: *m.* one of six senior officers in a Roman legion.
cōnfīgō, -gere, -xī, -xum: *tr.* to pierce, transfix.
parma, -ae: *f.* a small, usually round, shield carried by light infantry and cavalry.
tinniō, -īre, -iī, -ītum: *intr.* (of resonating metal) to clang, jangle, etc.
hastīle, -is: *n.* the shaft of a spear; (poet.) a spear.
umbō, -ōnis: *m.* the boss of a shield.
aerātus, -a, -um: *adj.* (of audible or visible qualities) produced by brass or bronze weapons, etc.
nītendō] abl. gerund of **nītor, -tī, -xus** or **-sus**: *intr.* to strain, struggle.
potis, pote: *adj.* (w. inf.) having the power, able (to).
discerpō, -pere, -psī, -ptum: *tr.* to tear or rend to pieces.
abundō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *intr.* to be numerous or plentiful.
hasta, -ae: *f.* a spear or javelin.
frangō,-ngere, frēgī, -ctum: *tr.* to shatter, smash, break.
quatiō, -tere, -ssum: *tr.* to shake, agitate; to strike or knock repeatedly (one thing with another), beat upon.
sūdor, -ōris: *m.* sweat (arising from heat, exertion, etc.).
labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *intr.* to be distressed physically, suffer from strain.
respīrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *intr.* to take breath during some exertion, pause for breath.
fīō, fierī: *intr.* (of an action) to be performed, be done.
praepete] **praepes, -etis**: *adj.* (expressing the movement of flying object) flying straight ahead.
Histrī, -ōrum: *m. pl.* the people of Histria, a peninsula at the head of the Adriatic.
sollicitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *tr.* to disturb with repeated attacks, harass.

恩紐斯《羅馬春秋》

奎因圖斯·恩紐斯（Quintus Ennius，公元前 239 - 約 169 年）生於意大利南部的卡拉布里亞，曾在羅馬軍中服役，後來定居羅馬且獲得了公民權。《羅馬春秋》（Annales）是他晚年的作品（他還寫過很多悲劇和諷刺詩），也是第一部模仿古希腊六音步詩寫成的拉丁文史詩。這部長詩以羅馬歷史為題材，共有十八卷， 從王政時期一直寫到作者自己的年代。《羅馬春秋》曾一度是羅馬人的國民史詩，直至維吉爾的《埃內阿斯紀》取而代之。如今這部史詩僅有六百多行傳世，而且大多只有一兩行。本文選譯了其中較長的殘篇，好讓漢語讀者了解一下古羅馬早期的史詩是怎樣的。翻譯底本基於 Vahlen 的校勘本（Teubner, 1928），並參考 Steuart（1925）和 Skutsch（1985）的評注本做了修訂。

卷一，殘篇第二十八

嬤嬤急忙取來了燈火，手腳顫顫巍巍，
此時從睡夢中嚇醒的她哭著訴說了這番話：
‘歐呂狄卡之女啊，我們的父親疼愛你，
氣力和生命現在離棄了我的整個身體。
只因一個英偉的人似乎把我擄走了，經過了
秀麗的柳樹叢與河岸，新奇的地方；於是
之後我似乎在孤零零地，親姐姐，到處漫遊，
緩慢地搜索並尋找你，卻不能夠用心
抓住你；沒有任何路徑使我的腳步平穩。
後來父親似乎用這些言詞對我大聲
說道：“噢，女兒呀，首先你必須進行這次
生產，然後你的命運才會從河裡干預。”
說完這些，父親他，姐姐啊，突然間退卻，
我心裡要他，他卻不讓自己出現在我的視線中，
儘管我多次哭著向天空的蔚藍區域
伸出雙手，並用逢迎討好的聲音呼喚。
睡夢剛剛才離開我，留下了我這傷透的心。’

注：

36. 她：指伊麗婭，埃內阿斯之女。

37. 歐呂狄卡之女：伊麗婭同父異母的姐姐，歐呂狄卡多半就是維吉爾筆下的克蕾歐薩 (Creusa)，即埃內阿斯死在特洛亞的前妻。

39. 一個英偉的人：指戰神馬爾斯(Mars)。伊麗婭對於馬爾斯玷污她的事說得很隱晦。

41. 親姐姐：只是一種親昵的稱呼，並不意味著她們同母。

42-43. 不能夠用心抓住你：反映了夢境中的恍惚狀態。

43. 沒有什麼路徑使我的腳步平穩：猶言沒有好走的路徑。

46. 生產：指生下羅穆路斯(Romulus)和雷穆斯(Remus)這對孿生兄弟。在維吉爾的筆下，埃內阿斯卻是這兩兄弟的祖先，而非外祖父。

46. 命運…從河裡干預：指梯貝瑞斯河(Tiberis，即今臺伯河) 水將兩兄弟沖上岸的事。

49. 向天空：傳說埃內阿斯死後上了天堂。

卷一，殘篇第四十七

那時這兩位渴望王權的人十分關注
小心，一齊集中精力觀察徵兆和徵象。
……在山上……
…雷穆斯致力於鳥占，獨自等候吉祥
鳥兒的出現。英俊的羅穆路斯卻在高聳的
阿文提努斯山上調查，等候高飛鳥類的出現。
他們爭執的是該把那城稱為羅馬還是雷莫拉。
所有人都關注哪一位會成為他們的君主。
他們等待，就像當執政官正要發出信號
之時，所有觀眾都熱切地盯著閘門的邊緣，
看有多快他會從狹窄閘口放出彩繪的馬車；
眾人就這樣等待，而且臉上帶有疑慮的表情，
事情的發展是否真能夠決定哪一位贏得大權。
在此期間白日向夜晚的低窪處退隱了。
後來一團潔白的光亮映發著光芒出來了，
一同出自遠方高處的，極為秀麗的，徑直
向前的徵象從左邊飛來。金色的太陽一升起，
三倍於四隻鳥兒的神聖軀體便自天空
撤離，它們正往吉祥而秀麗的地方去。

羅穆路斯由此看出來那至尊的王位
及其領土隨著徵兆的確立交與他了。

注：

在山上：Skutsch 認為是指位於阿文提努斯山東南的穆爾庫斯峰(Murcus)。

79. …雷穆斯致力於鳥占：據 Skutsch 推測，此行前半很可能讀作 *In Murco Remus auspicio sedet*…“雷穆斯坐在穆爾庫斯峰上占鳥”。

80. 高聳的：多半只是強調比雷穆斯所處的位置更高。

81. 阿文提努斯山：Aventinus，羅馬的七大山丘之一。

82. 稱為羅馬還是雷莫拉：即以勝者的名字為基礎給那座新城定名。

85. 閘門的邊緣：即馬車比賽的起跑線。

90. 映發著光芒：即帶有旭日的返光；上一行說日落，現在已是拂曉，說明一夜過去了。

90. 出來了：即從黑暗的“低窪處”出來了。

91. 遠方高處：指遠方的天空。

91-92. 徑直向前：這種飛行姿態被認為是吉祥的。

92. 徵象：此刻還看不太清，但已經可以確定是鳥兒。

93. 三倍於四隻：等於說十二隻。據說(Censorinus《關於生日》，17.15)這個數字預示了羅馬的國運會維持十二個世紀。

卷六，殘篇第十二

我不要求給我黃金，你們也不要付給我贖金：
我們不是在倒賣戰爭，而是在用兵作戰，
我們每一方都在用鐵器而非黃金一決生死。
讓我們以勇氣試試看夫人希望讓你們還是我
為王或者運氣會帶來什麼。還有這話你也聽好：
戰爭的氣運對他們的勇氣表示過寬容的人，
我肯定對同樣那些人的自由也表示寬容。
我把他們交給你們帶走，並附上偉大眾神的意願。

注：

194. 我不要求…贖金：赫拉克雷亞(Ἡράκλεια)之戰後，法布黎克幼斯(Fabricius)來到希臘軍營，希望贖回羅馬戰俘，皮俞若斯(Πύρρος，或譯皮洛士)便對他說了這番話。

197-98. 夫人…運氣：即運氣夫人，對運氣女神的尊稱。

199. 氣運對他們的勇氣表示過寬容的人：即英勇戰鬥過而得以倖存的人。

卷七，殘篇第十四

說完這些，他呼喚那位他樂意時常與之分享
餐桌和自己的言談，以及關於自己事務的
計畫的人，儘管在消耗了一天大部分時間
指導最重大的事務，在廣場上和神聖的
元老院中做出廣泛的決議之後已然疲憊；
他會大膽地對此人說出大事與小事，或者玩笑
而全無顧慮，不好說與好說的事都傾吐，
只要他願意，並將它們置於安全的地方；
他可以和此人一起偷偷地，公開地多番行樂，
沒有任何想法會激發此人的壞心情，使他
幹出出爾反爾或缺德的惡行；博學，忠誠，
討人喜歡的人，善於表達，自知滿足，快樂，
懂得處世接物，鼓勵適時，热心助人，話
卻不多，執著於古舊事物，被埋沒的古代
所造就的事物，以及新舊習俗；一位執守
許多古人都有的神靈與人類法律的
謹慎之人，一位能夠說出或保守他的話的人，
塞爾維柳斯在戰鬥中對此人這樣說道：

注：

234. 說完這些，他呼喚…：Skutsch 認為此篇應屬於卷八，而不是 Gellius 在《阿提卡之夜》(卷十二第四章)中所說的卷七；而“他”，即最後那行中的塞爾維柳斯(Servilius)，很可能是那位在坎奈(Cannae)之戰中指揮中軍(Livy 的說法)或左翼(Appian 的說法)的將領。在這個片段中他似乎在對士兵說完一些話後想找一位信任的人交代一些事。

234. 那位：Gellius 引述 Stilo 的話說塞爾維柳斯呼喚的人其實就是恩紐斯自己。

234-236. 他樂意時常與之分享…的人：接下來描述的都是塞爾維柳斯如何與朋友相處以及這位朋友的特點。

235. 將它們置於安全的地方：即相信這位朋友不會到處亂說他的事。

246. 鼓勵適時：即在適當的時候說點鼓勵的話。

卷八，殘篇第三

<宣告開戰後>
理智從普通民眾中消除，事情用武力解決，
優秀的演說者被漠視，粗魯的士兵受歡迎；
不用博學的言詞爭論，沉浸在敵意中的人
相互間也沒有嘲笑辱罵充斥，不是根據
法律來交手，而是以堅定的決心邁步
向前，用鐵器要求歸還財產並力求上風。

注：

宣告開戰後：西塞羅引用這個片段時說過的話(Pro Murena, 14, 30)，未必是原詩的一部分。

271-273. 根據法律來交手…要求歸還財產：詩人使用了法律用語以突出人們在戰爭的陰影下"動手不動口"的行為。

卷十五，殘篇第六

戈矛如驟雨般從四面向護軍彙集而來：
刺入他的圓盾，盾心因長矛而叮噹作響，
頭盔發出青銅的鏗鏘，但是在四面推擠的
任何人都無法用鐵刃撕碎他的身軀。
每次他都將無數飛矛要麼震斷，要麼撞開。
汗水佔據了他整個身體，而他竭力抵抗，
沒有多少喘息的機會：投擲手中戈矛的
伊斯特利亞人用飛行的鐵刃不斷侵擾他。

注：

401. 護軍：五世紀作家馬克羅比幼斯(Macrobius)在《農神節》(Saturnalia)卷六第 3 章中說這位護軍將軍叫伽幼斯・埃柳斯(Gaius Aelius)。這個片段很可能描述的是公元前 177 年伊斯特利亞之戰的一次襲擊。馬克羅比幼斯認為這個片段改寫自荷馬《伊利昂記》卷 16 第 102-111 行，而維吉爾《埃內阿斯紀》卷 9 第 806-814 行則改寫自恩紐

斯這個片段。

402. 圓盾：羅馬騎兵常用。

402. 盾心因長矛而叮噹作響：指長矛與盾牌的金屬圓心相撞。